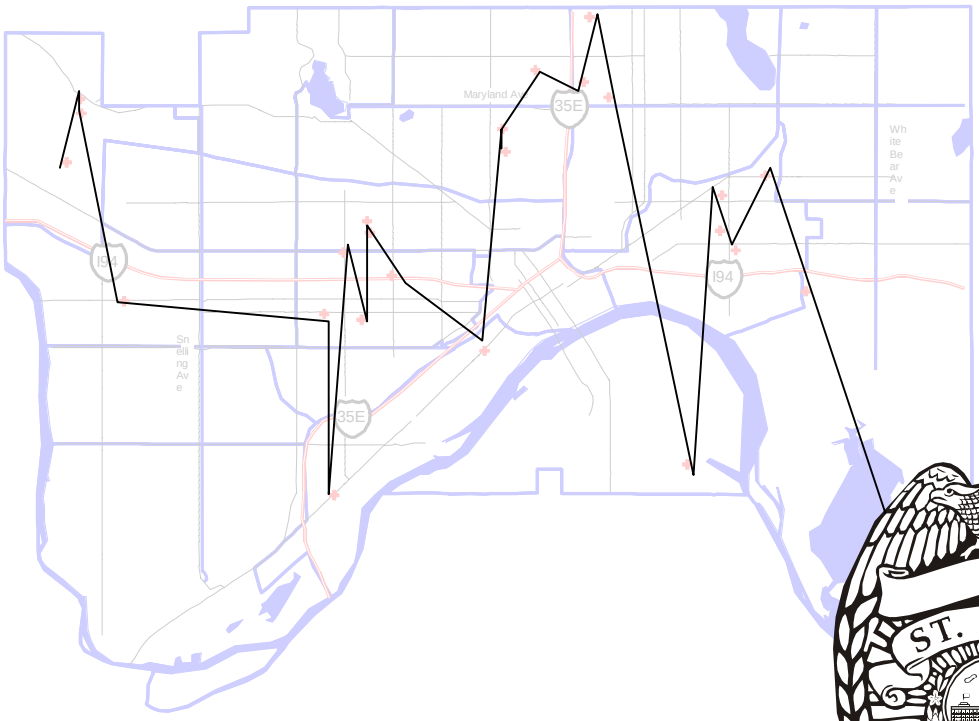
1996-97
Crime Report



Saint Paul Police Department

William K. Finney, Chief of Police
Research and Development
St. Paul, Minnesota

Introduction

The 1996-97 Crime Report of the Saint Paul Police Department marks a period of great transition and growth in SPPD crime statistic analysis. It serves as a bridge between the sound, historic Crime Report published annually since 1991, and an improved report benefiting from advancements in mapping software, Web publishing, a new record management system to be implemented in 1999, and an increased need by the department for fast, comprehensive analysis. The content of the 1996-97 Crime Report is similar to previous issues, containing sections describing police calls for service, Part I Offense comparisons to cities of comparable population, Part I and selected Part II offense graphs, arrest demographic information, an appendix showing Part I Offenses on St. Paul maps, and an appendix listing Part I Offenses by grid. Part I Offenses are defined by the FBI Uniform Crime Reports as homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Further definitions are provided on the title page preceding each section.

As part of the transition to a new record management system, data in 1996 and 1997 reflect crime events rather than number of victims. For this reason, 1996 and 1997 appear together without previous year totals.

The Crime Report is essentially a descriptive document, providing tools for individual readers to draw their own conclusions about crime and policing in St. Paul. Analysis of the data beyond the categorizations inherent in the selected graphs and listings is not provided. In all sections, data is based on the entire population defined on the title page; sampling was not used. This report supercedes any previously published report of year-end statistics.

The Crime Report represents the cumulative efforts of police officers, police management, and personnel from many divisions within the police department. Moreover, it represents the cooperation of crime victims and the confidence that sharing information about crime circumstances will aid the community in reducing crime. This issue is dedicated toward that confidence.

The 1996-97 Crime Report is available for viewing and printing on the internet at http://www.stpaul.gov/police. Permission is granted to print, copy, or distribute individual sections of the Crime Report as long as the general introduction and section introduction pages corresponding to the selections are printed, copied, and distributed with them. Questions regarding the Crime Report can be answered by Research and Development Unit at 651-292-3501.

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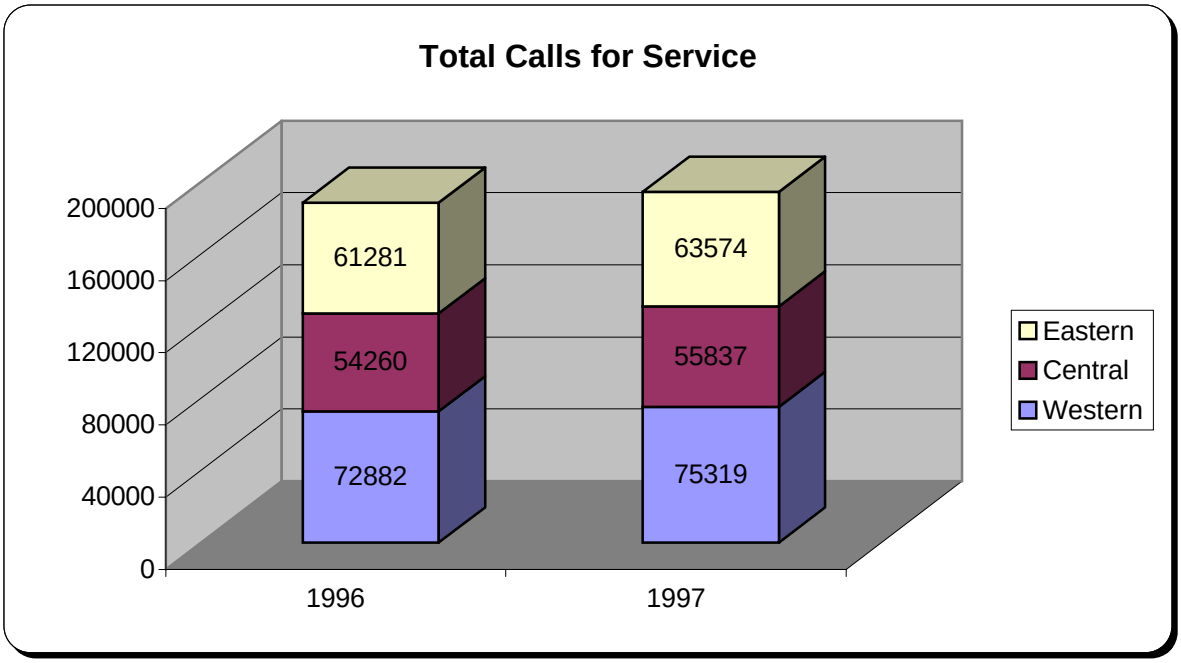
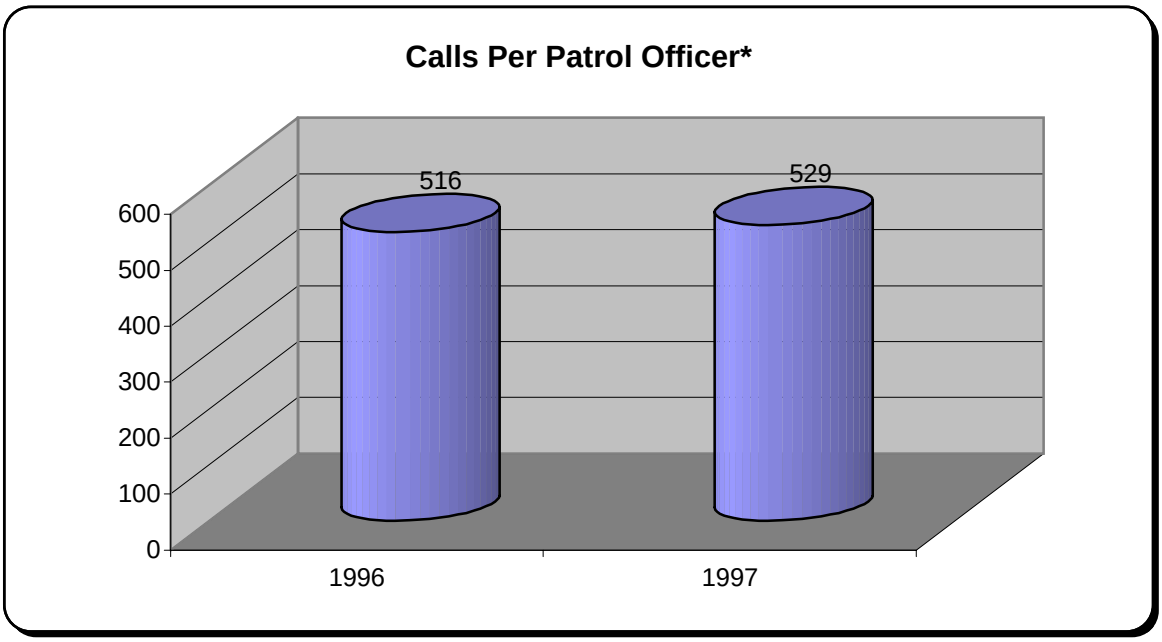
Appendix I (Offenses on Maps)

Appendix II (Offenses by Grid)

Calls For Service

Calls for Service include all requests for police assistance except for cancelled calls. The final disposition of a call does not always match the type of call initially received.





* Authorized Officers of Police Officer rank on Dec. 31

Most Common Call Types: '96-'97

Type	Percent	Type	Percent
INVESTIGATE	10.3%	DISORDERLY	4.9%
DOMESTICS	7.9%	DISTURBANCE	3.8%
THEFT	7.9%	SUSP ACTIVITY	3.4%
TRAFFIC VIOL	7.3%	VANDALISM	3.2%
TRAFFIC ACCDNT	6.7%	ASSIST CALLS	3.1%
ALARMS	5.6%	BURGLARY	3.1%

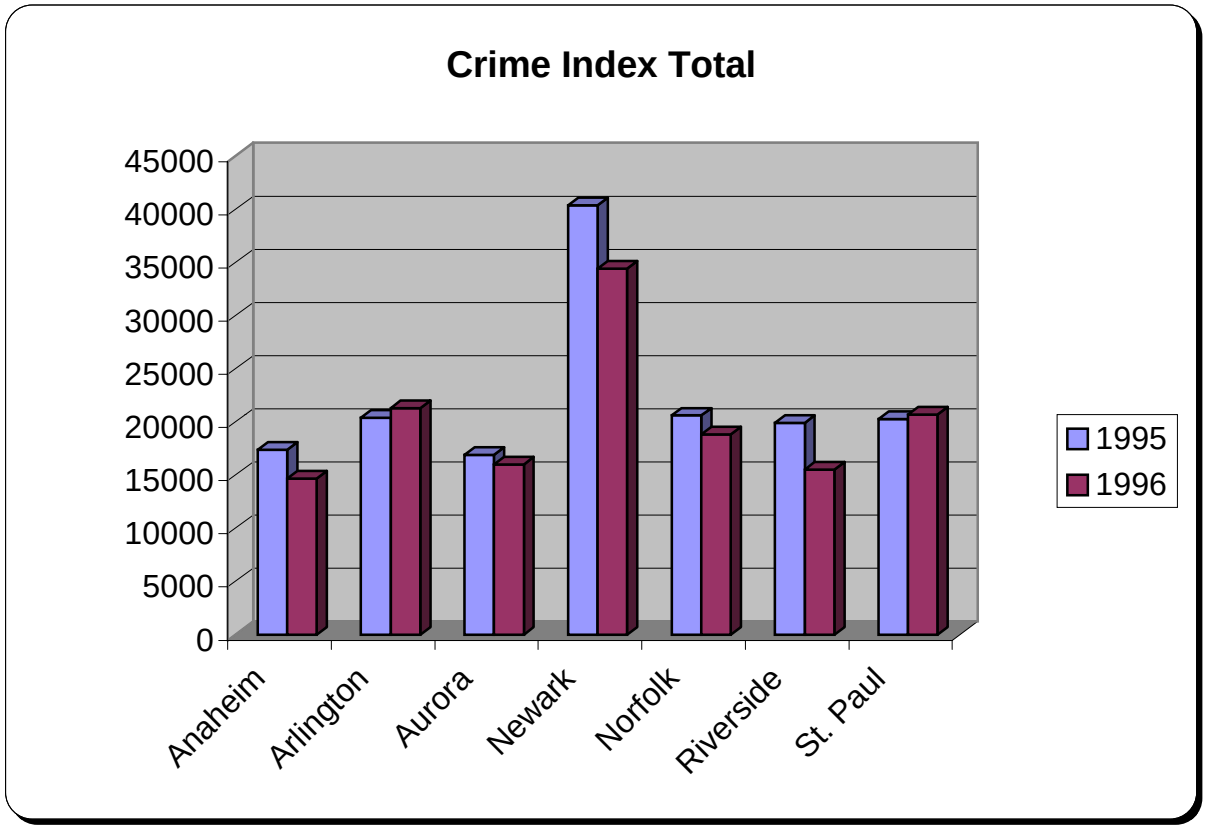
Offense Comparisons

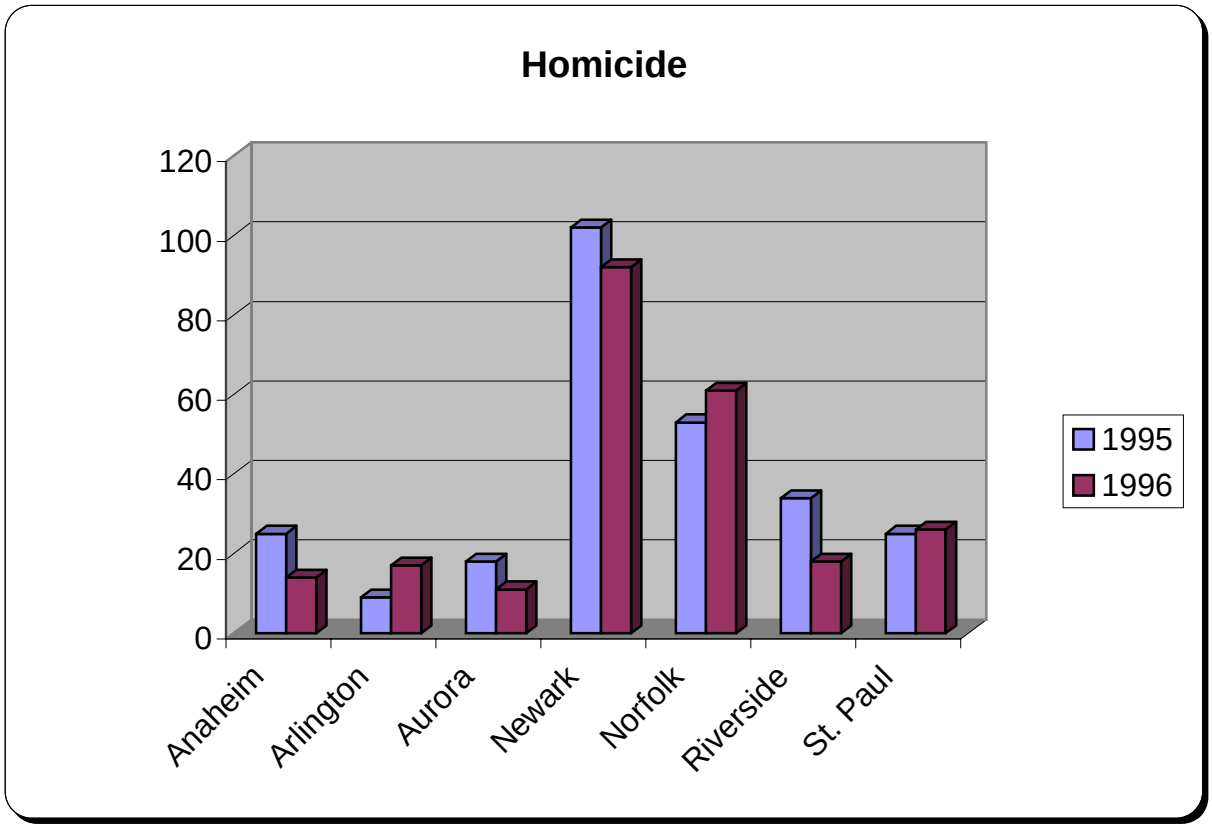
The following compares Part I offense totals from 1995, 1996 as listed in Crime in the United States, FBI, 1996. Cities of comparison were selected by the following criteria:

1. City population within 35,000 of St. Paul
2. City belongs to a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as defined by Crime in the United States with a population within 120,000 of the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA.

The city with population closest to St. Paul population was selected of multiple qualifiers within the same MSA. An ' * ' denotes a city belonging to a qualifying MSA which borders an MSA of much larger size (ie. Los Angeles, New York). Arson is not included because it is not listed for all cities. There are many factors besides police performance which affect offense totals; comparisons are provided to show St. Paul's general position in the national trend with cities of similar population, not to directly compare one city's police performance to another.

City	Pop.	Metropolitan Statistical Area	Pop.
Anaheim*, CA	286,146	Orange	2,579,317
Arlington, TX	298,632	Dallas	2,911,263
Aurora, CO	262,168	Denver	1,869,821
Newark*, NJ	261,909	Newark	1,954,570
Norfolk, VA	245,956	Norfolk	1,559,640
Riverside*, CA	245,081	Riverside-San Bernadino	2,933,494
St.Paul, MN	267,292	Minneapolis-St. Paul	2,743,403


Crime Index Total
45000
40000
35000
30000
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
Anaheim
Arlington
Aurora
Newark
Norfolk
Riverside
St. Paul
1995
1996


Homicide
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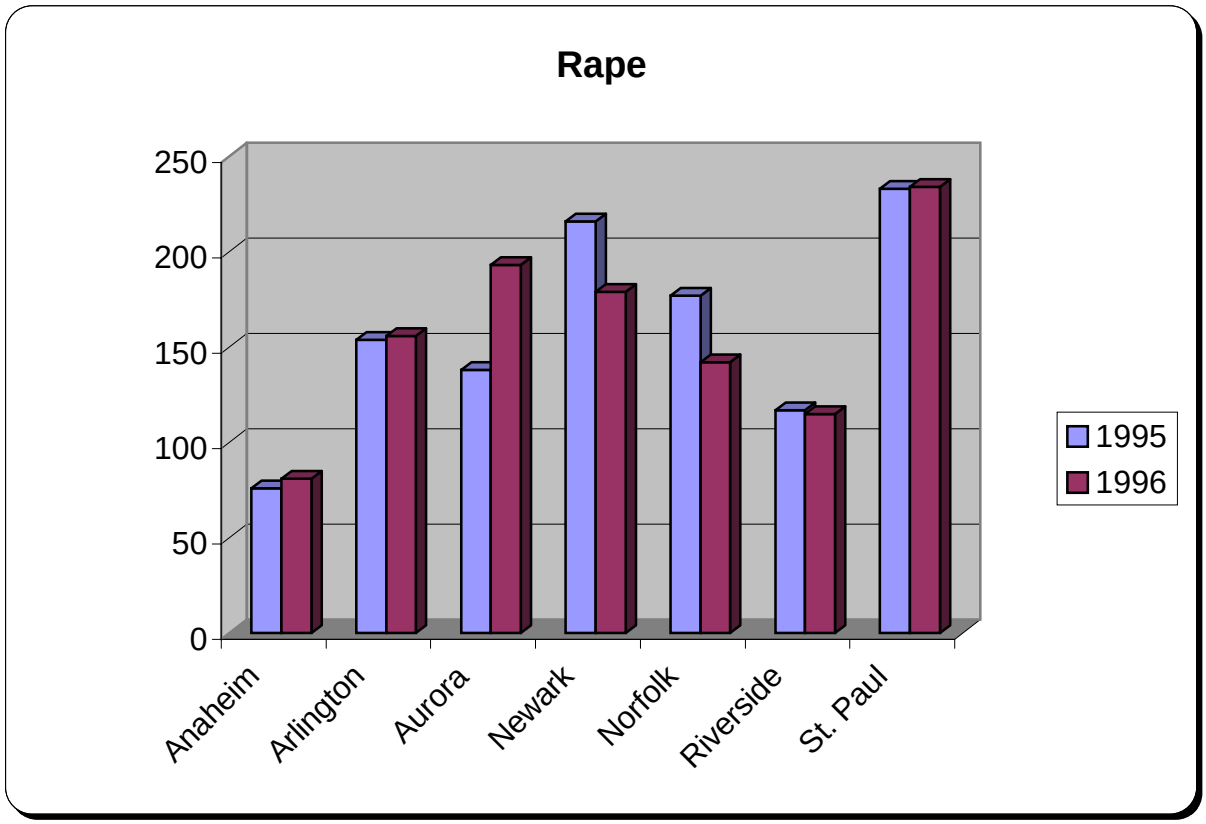
100
80
60
40
20
0
Anaheim
Arlington
Aurora
Newark
Norfolk
Riverside
St. Paul
1995
1996


Rape
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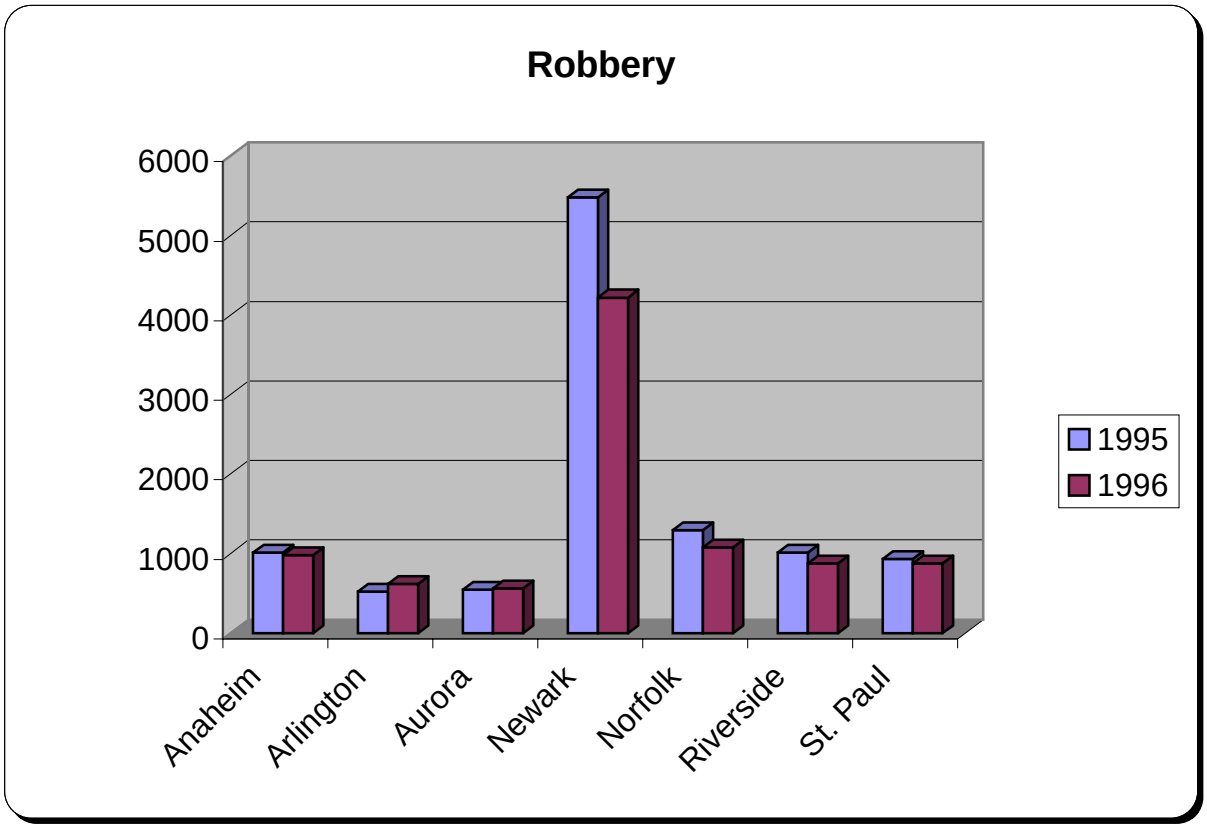
200
150
100
50
0
Anaheim
Arlington
Aurora
Newark
Norfolk
Riverside
St. Paul
1995
1996


Robbery
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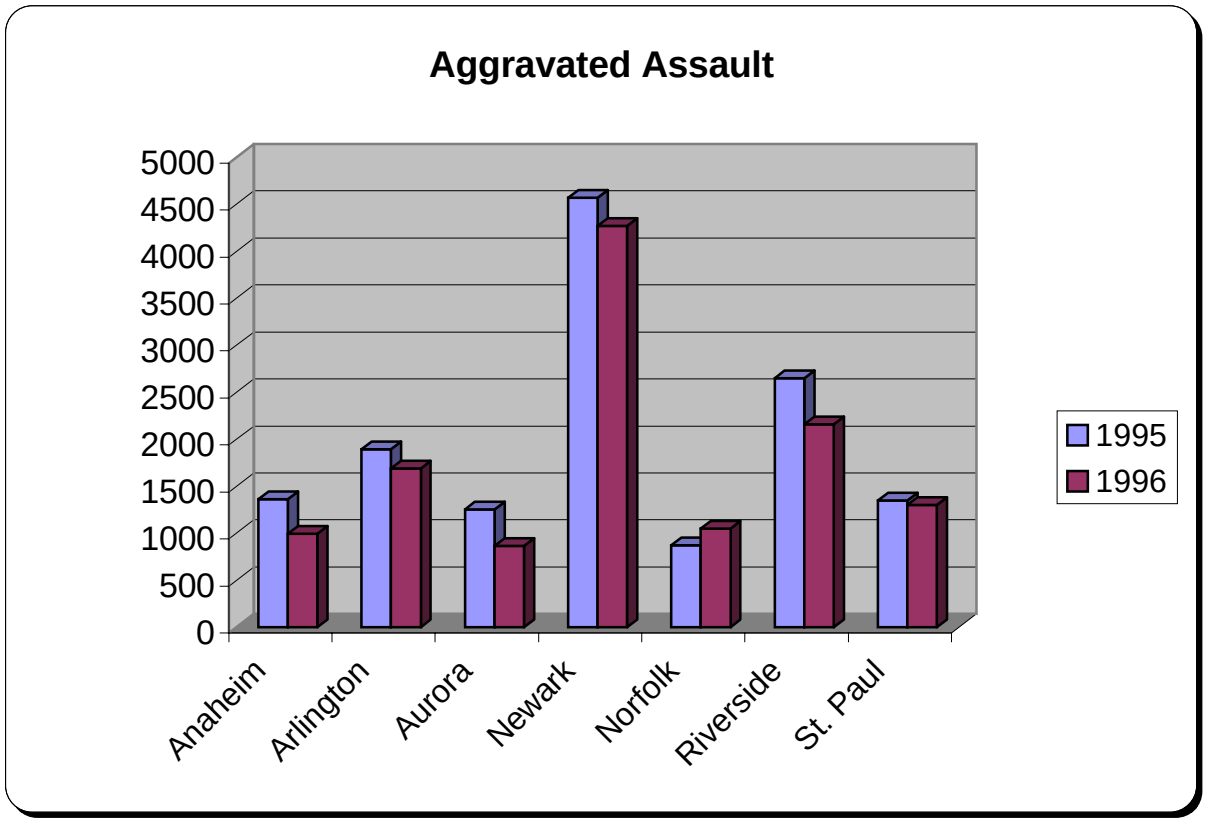
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
Anaheim
Arlington
Aurora
Newark
Norfolk
Riverside
St. Paul
1995
1996


Aggravated Assault
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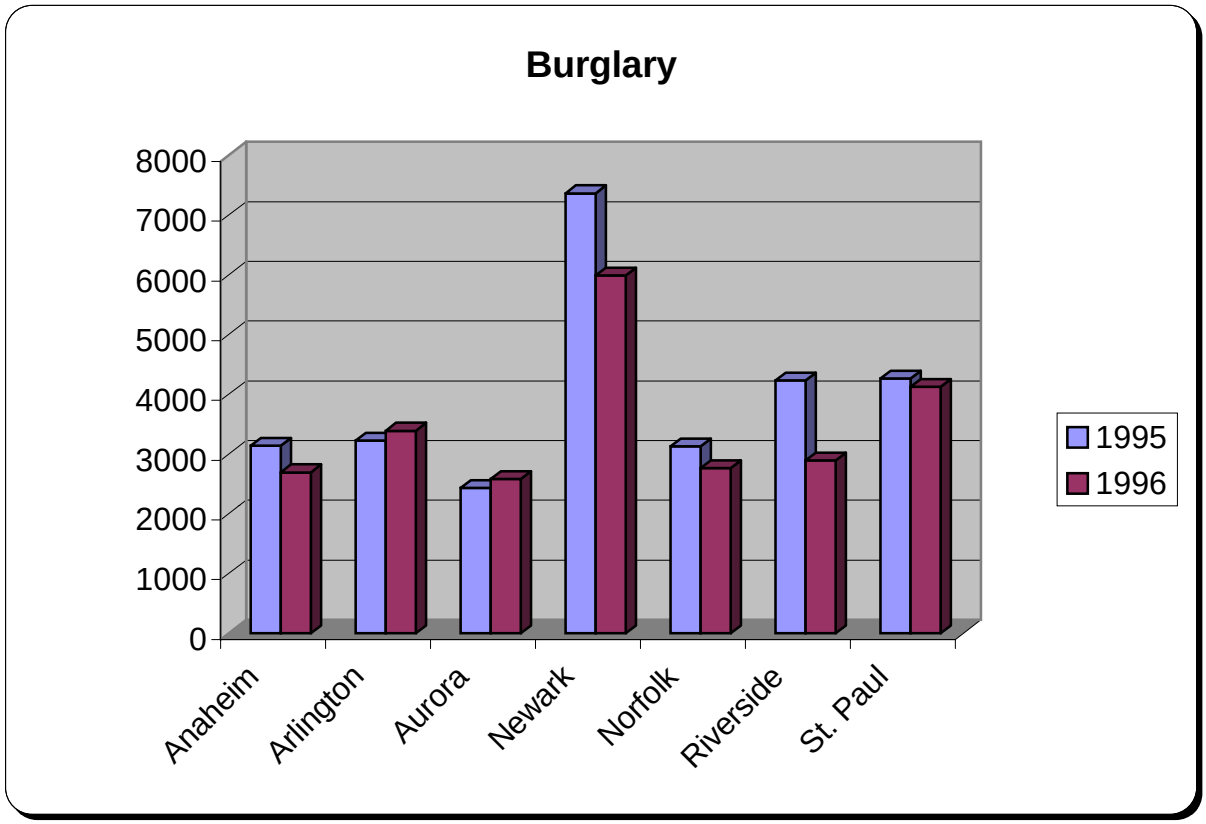
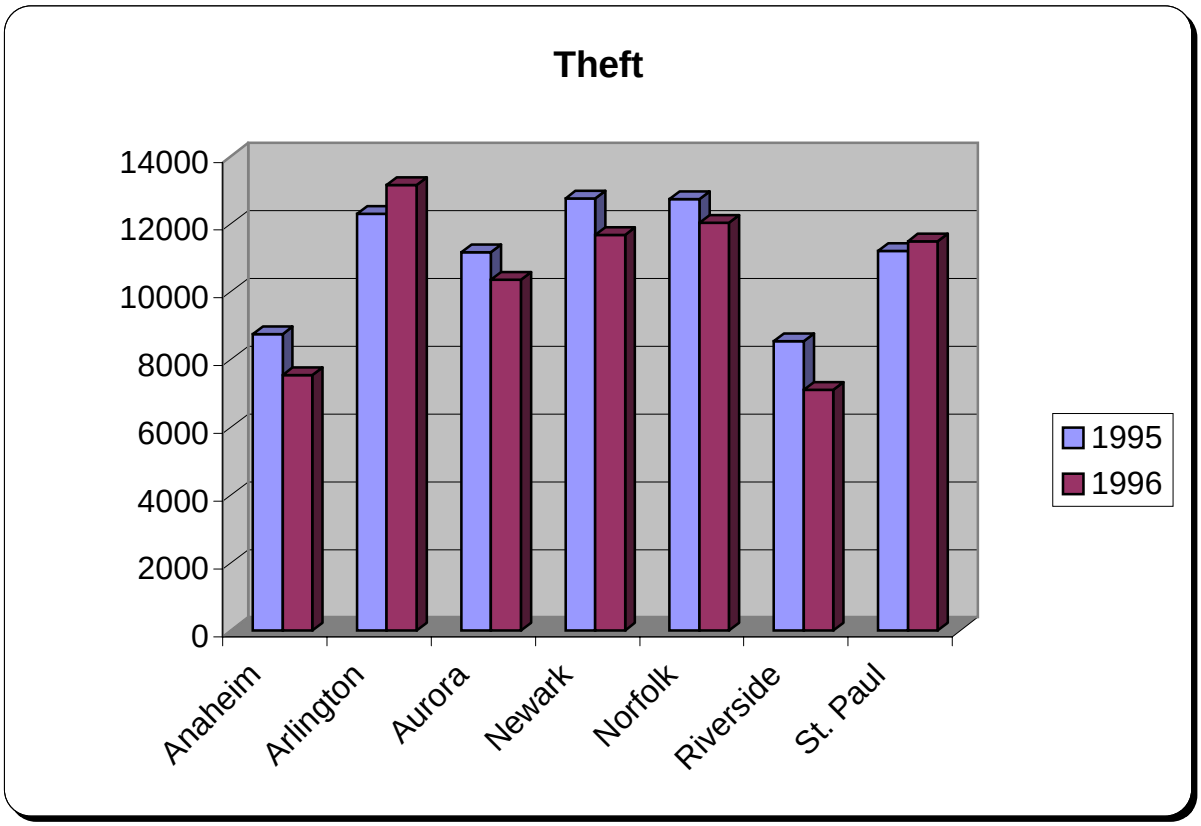
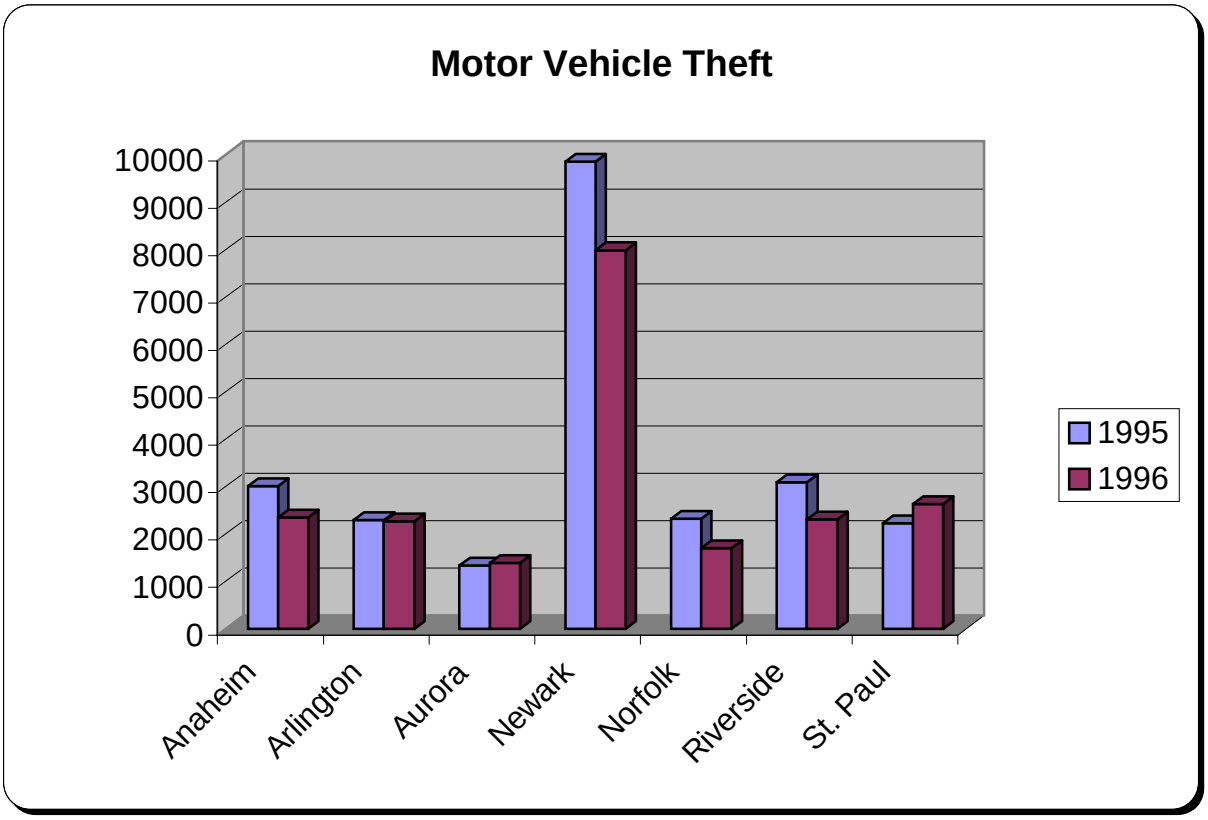
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
Anaheim
Arlington
Aurora
Newark
Norfolk
Riverside
St. Paul
1995
1996


Burglary
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
Anaheim
Arlington
Aurora
Newark
Norfolk
Riverside
St. Paul
1995
1996


Theft
14000
12000
10000
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
Anaheim
Arlington
Aurora
Newark
Norfolk
Riverside
St. Paul
1995
1996


Motor Vehicle Theft
10000
9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
Anaheim
Arlington
Aurora
Newark
Norfolk
Riverside
St. Paul
1995
1996

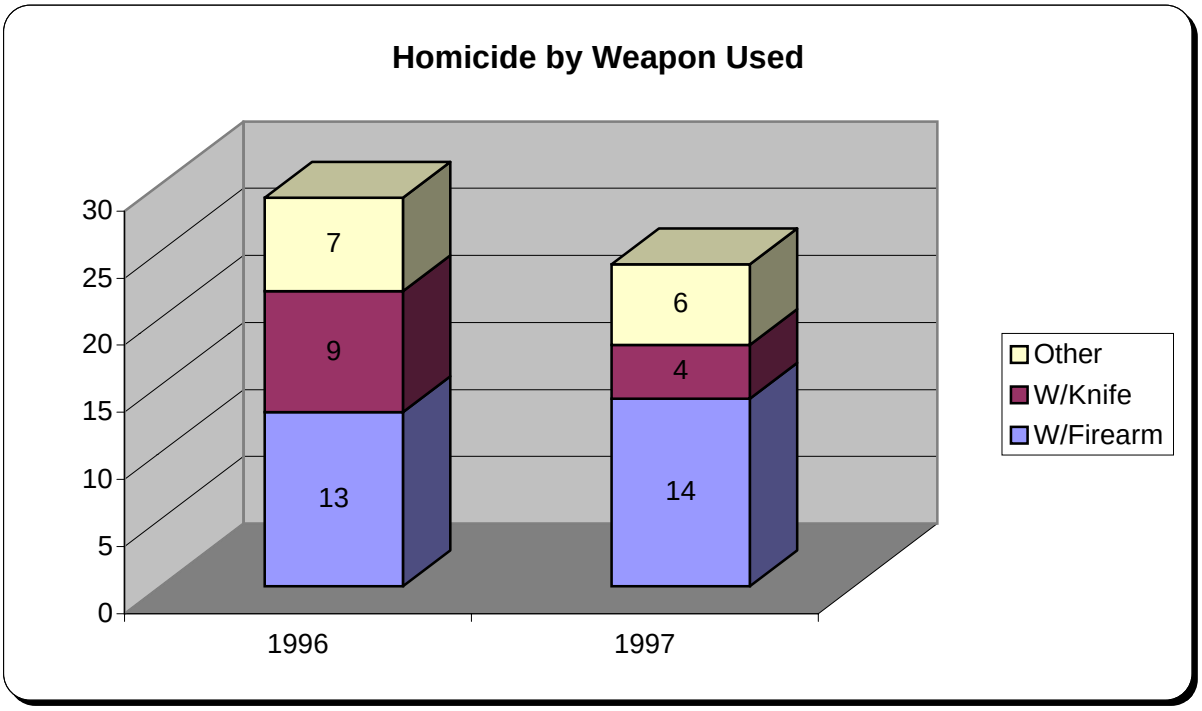
Reported Offenses

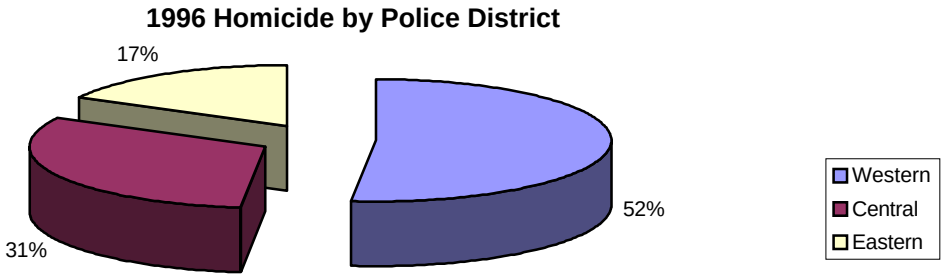
Offense totals consist of calls for service in which an official report is filed with SPPD. Offense totals represent crime events, not victims. If a report is written for a person who committed three offenses, the crime event will be categorized under the incident code of the most serious offense. Totals do not reflect corrections made to classifications as a result of investigation pursued after the innitial report.

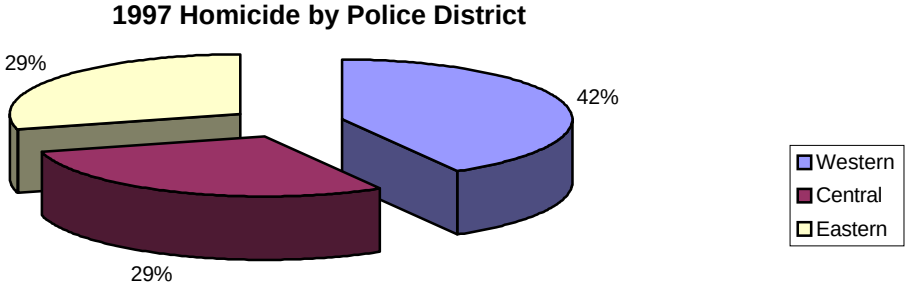
Victim demographic categories are defined by the 1990 Census except the category 'Other' which also includes victims recorded as 'Unknown'. All victims on a report count toward the category of the most serious offense on the report. Victim information is not always included on the report, especially in crimes against property. The category "Not Rec." on offense by gender graphs means that other victimization information was recorded but not gender.

Homicide

The willful killing of one human being by another.*





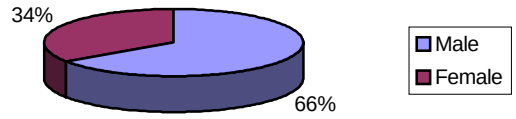


* Homicides include Justifiables, 3 in 1996, 1 in 1997

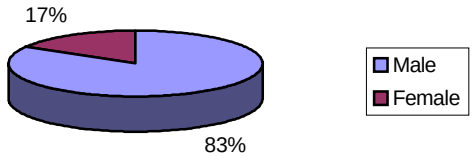
Homicide

Victim Demographics

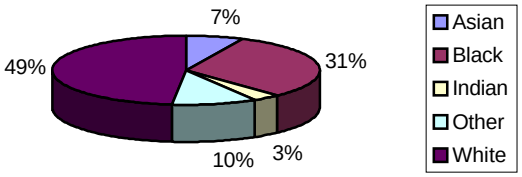
1996 Homicide Victims by Gender



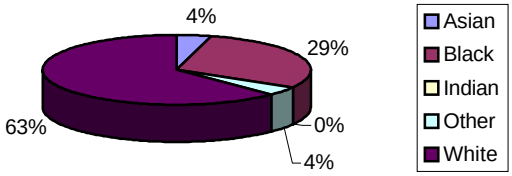
1997 Homicide Victims by Gender



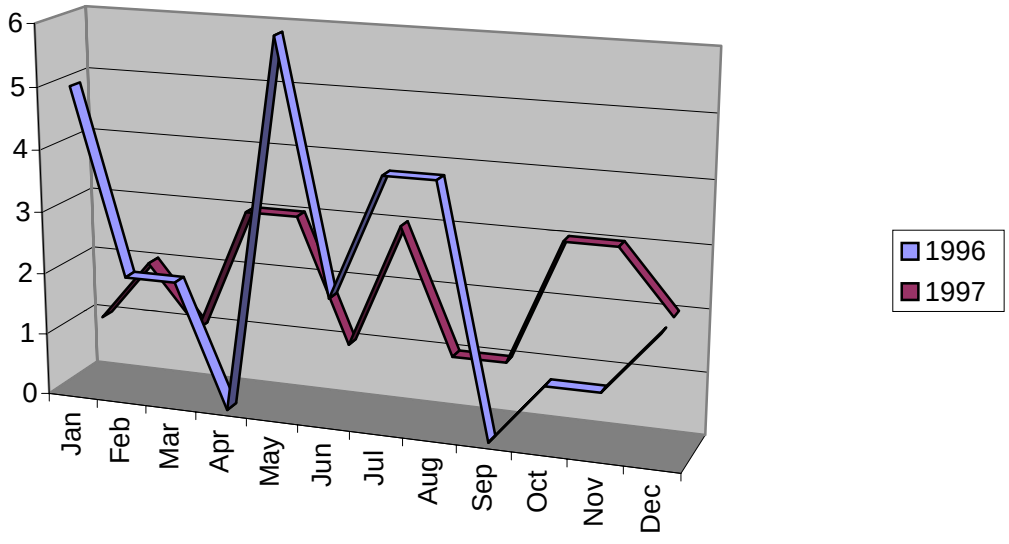
1996 Homicide Victims by Race



1997 Homicide Victims by Race

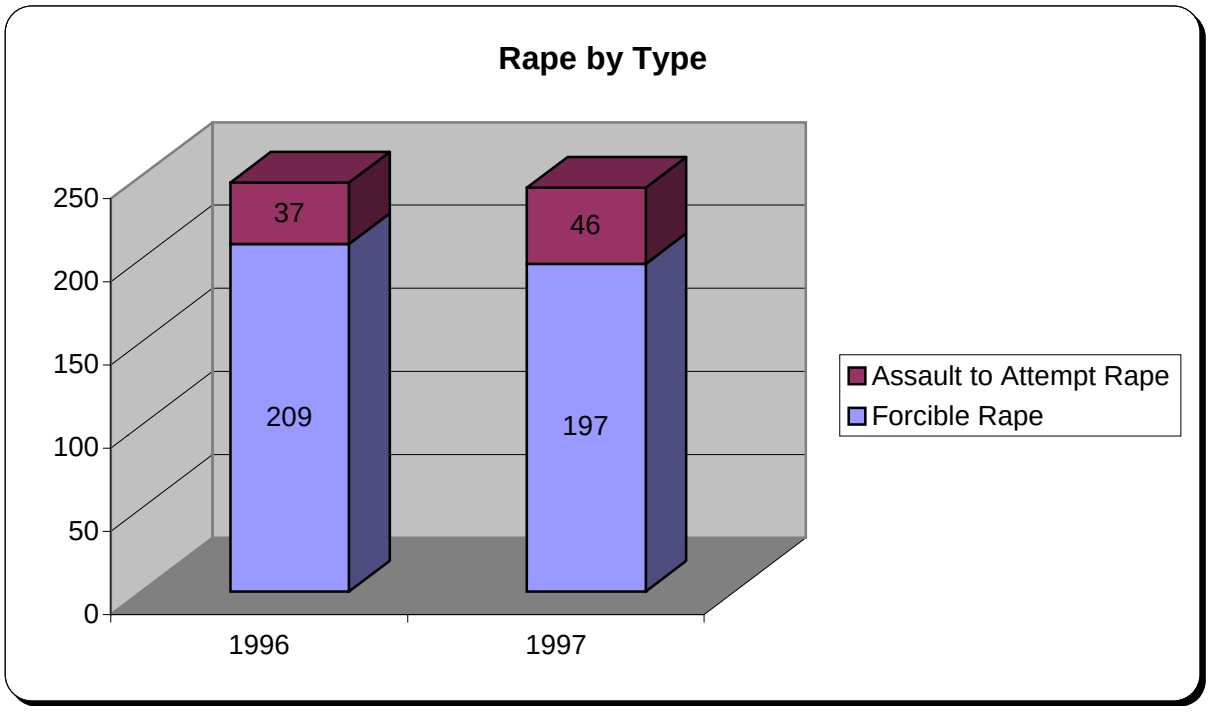


Homicide by Month of Occurrence

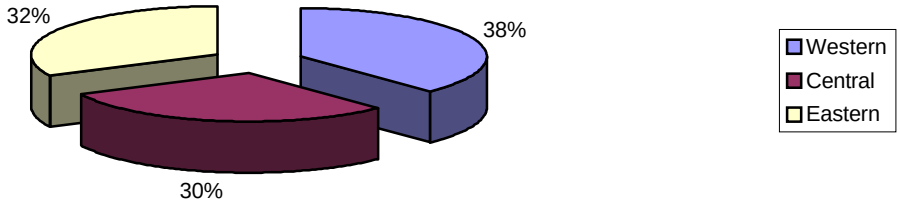


Rape

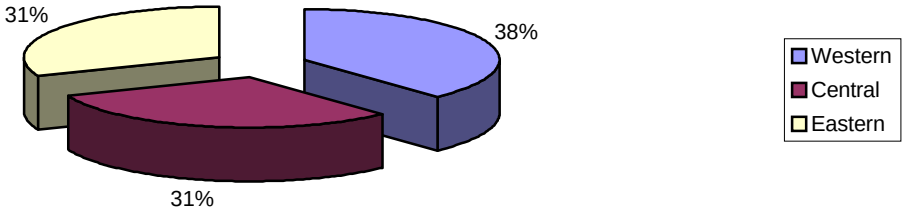
Sexual assault against a female.*



1996 Rape by Police District



1997 Rape by Police District

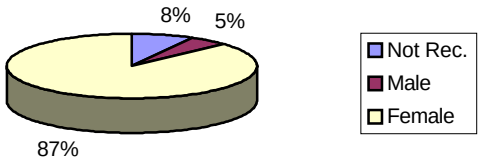


*Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook defines Rape as "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will" (p.10, 1984). The victim must be female; any age. SPPD data deviates from this definition 5% for both years in that the victim is male.

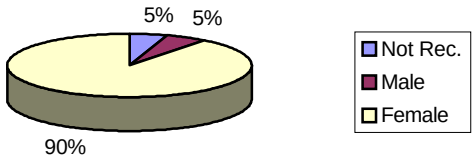
Rape

Victim Demographics

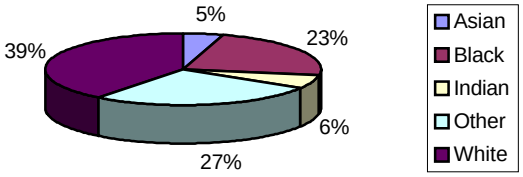
1996 Rape Victims by Gender



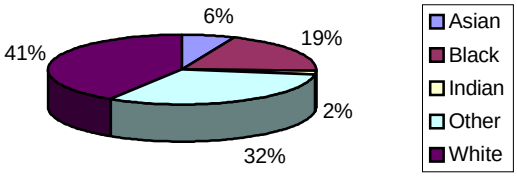
1997 Rape Victims by Gender



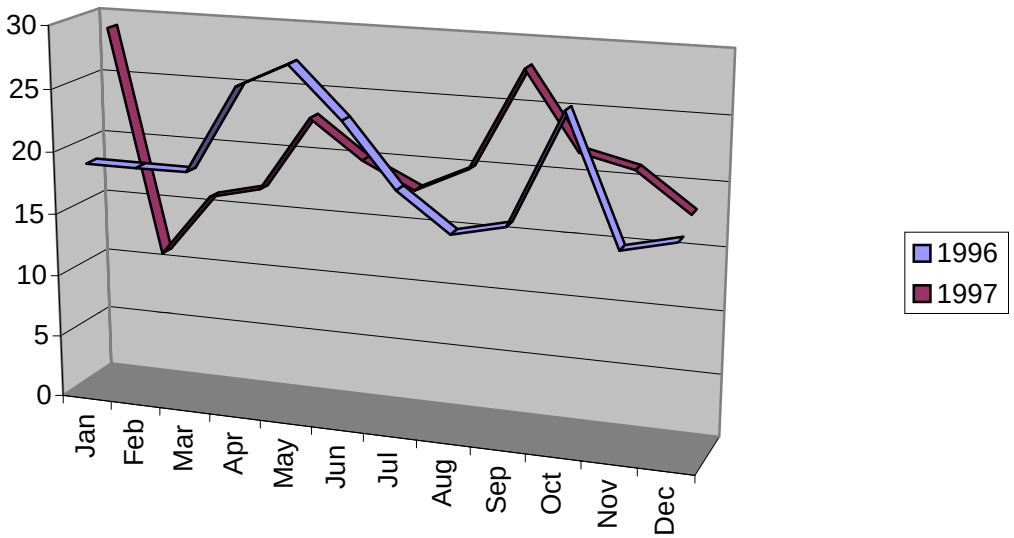
1996 Rape Victims by Race



1997 Rape Victims by Race

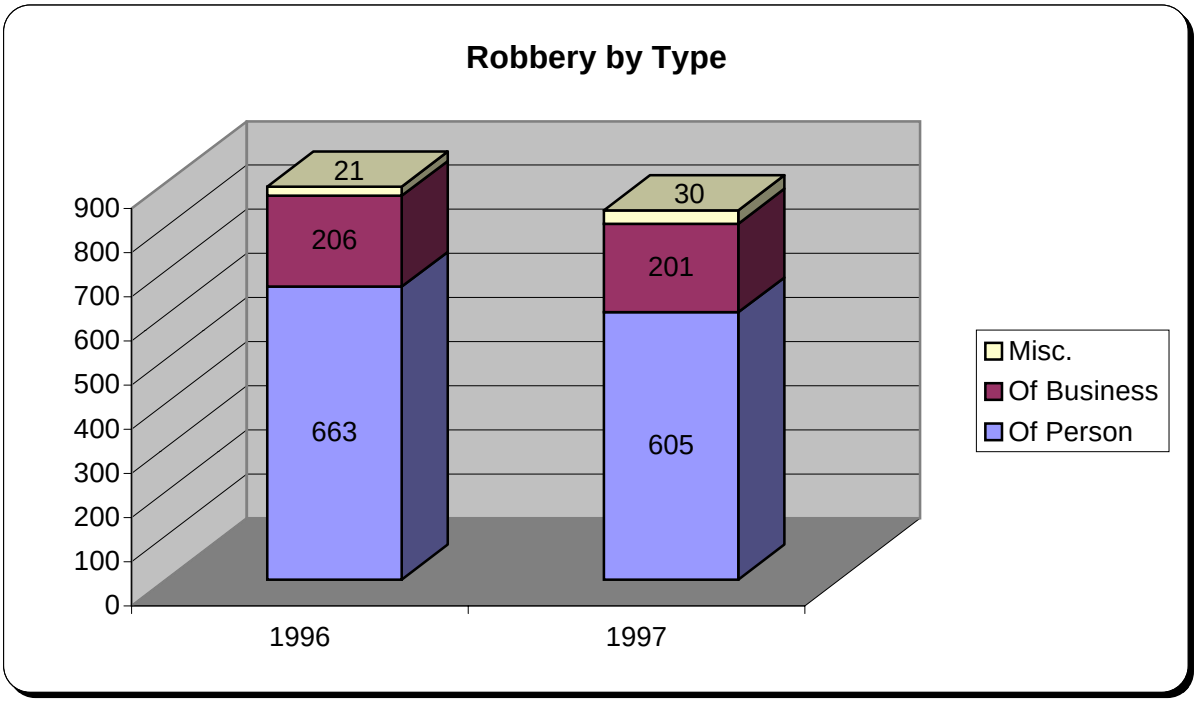


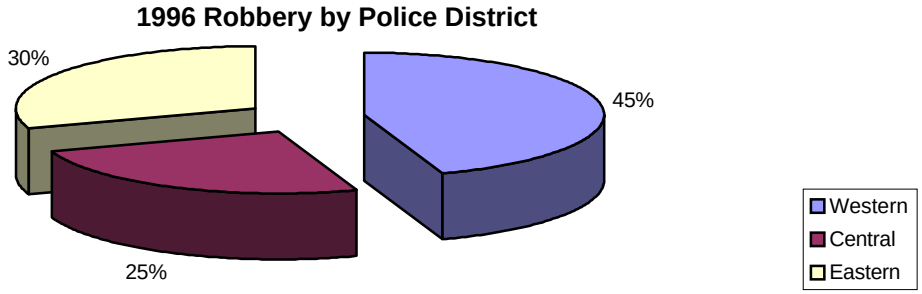
Rape by Month of Occurence

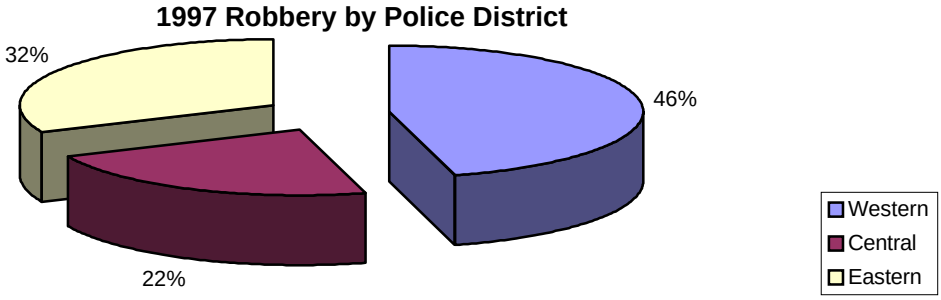


Robbery

Taking or attempting to take anything of value from care, custody or control of a person/persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear *.





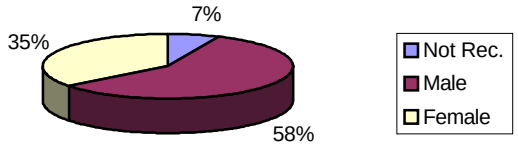


* Robbery differs from burglary in that a person is robbed, a building is burglarized. Robbery 'Of Business' means a person at a business was robbed (ie.gas station clerk).

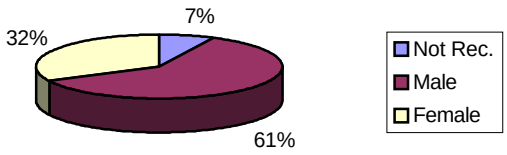
Robbery

Victim Demographics

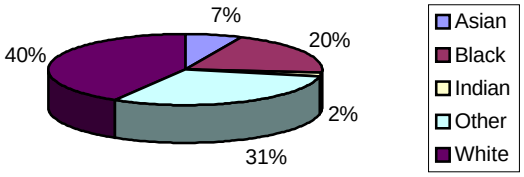
1996 Robbery Victims by Gender



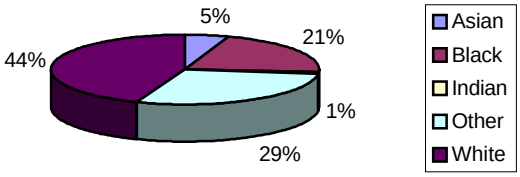
1997 Robbery Victims by Gender



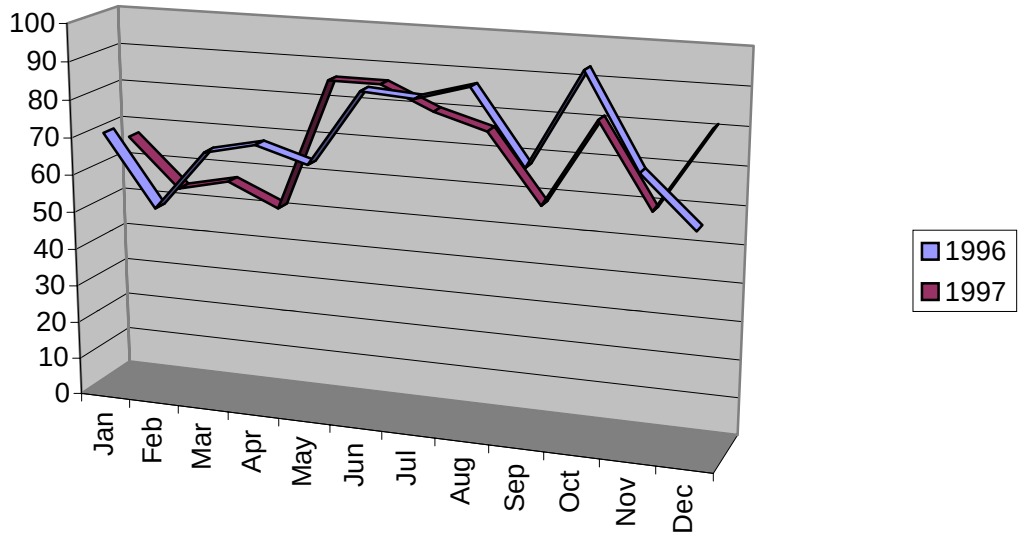
1996 Robbery Victims by Race



1997 Robbery Victims by Race

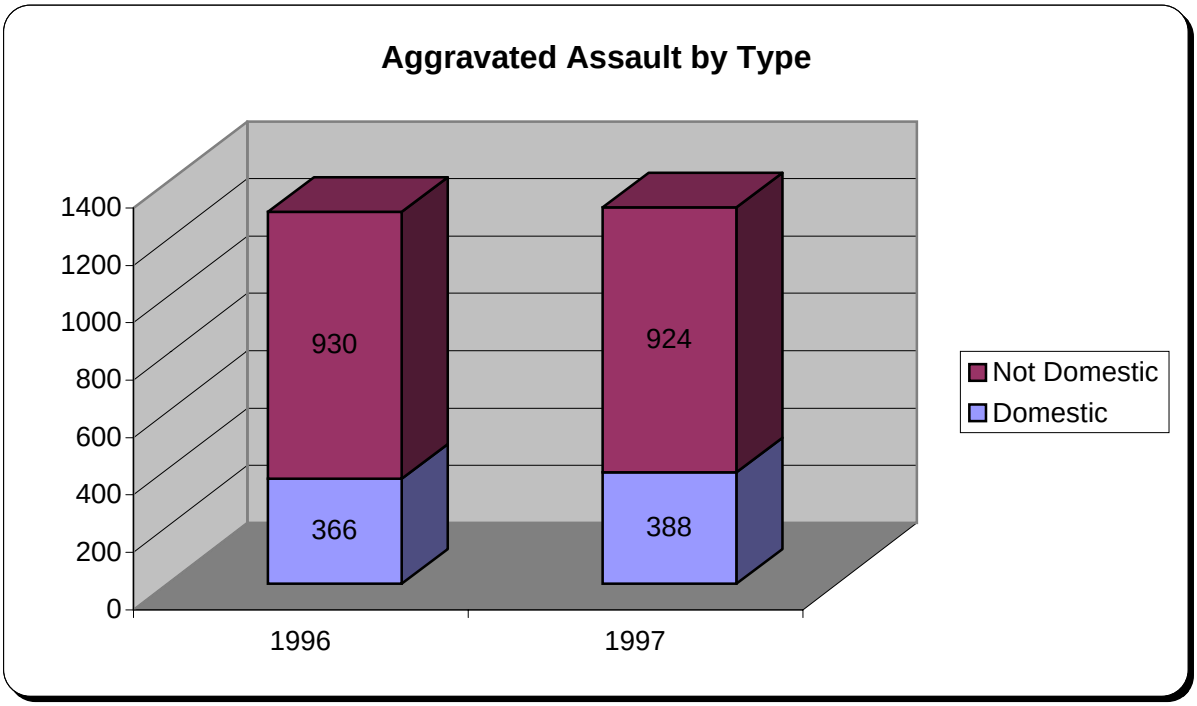


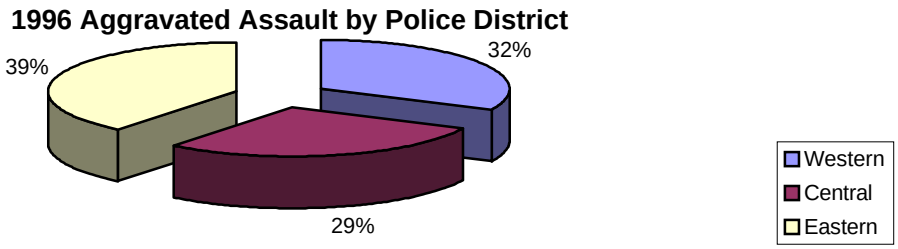
Robbery by Month of Occurence

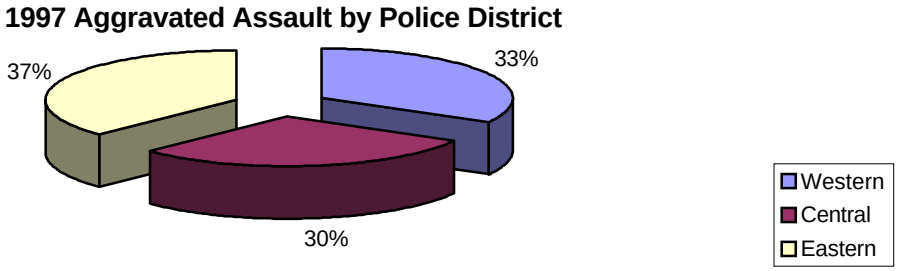


Aggravated Assault

Attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury.



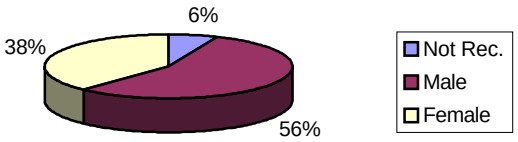




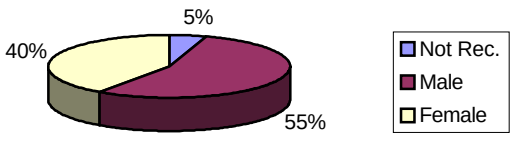
Aggravated Assault

Victim Demographics

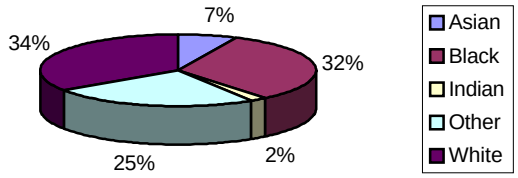
1996 Aggravated Assault by Gender



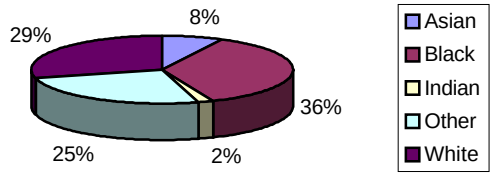
1997 Aggravated Assault by Gender

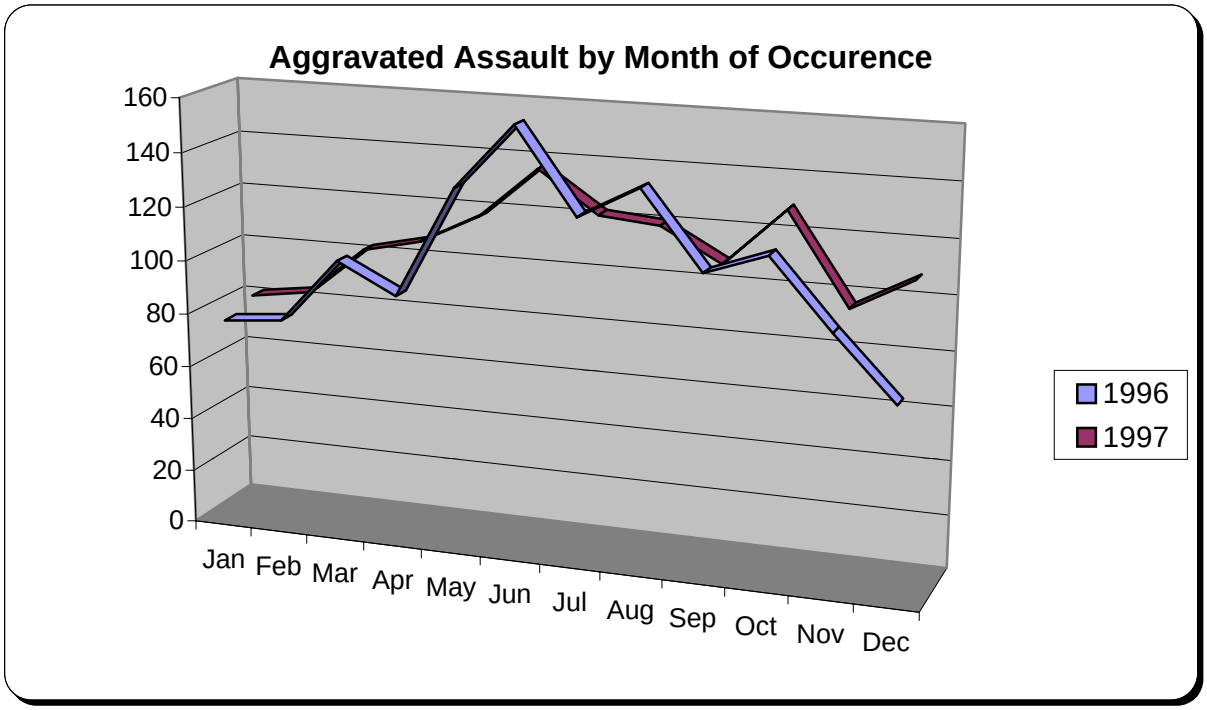


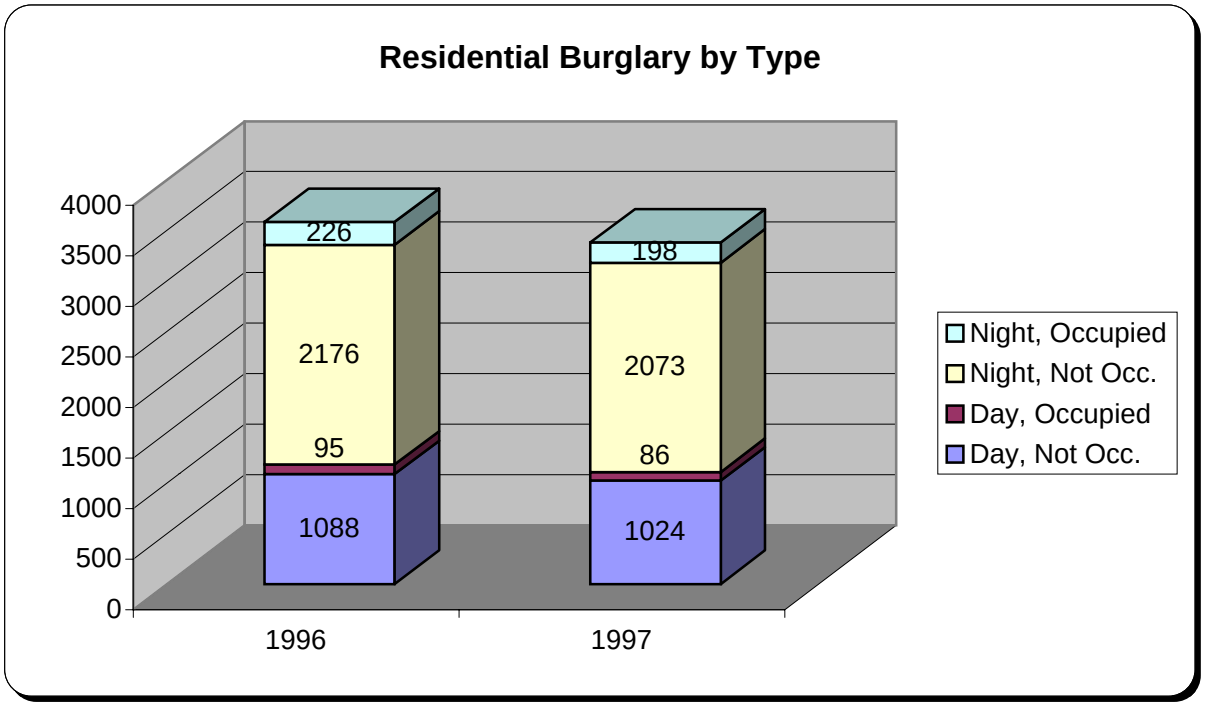
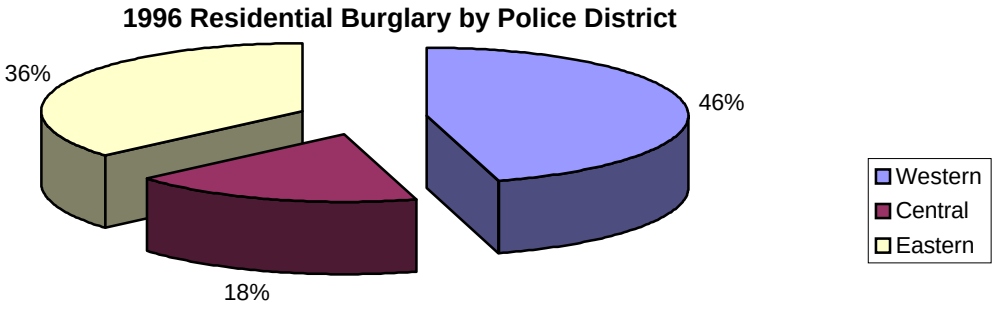
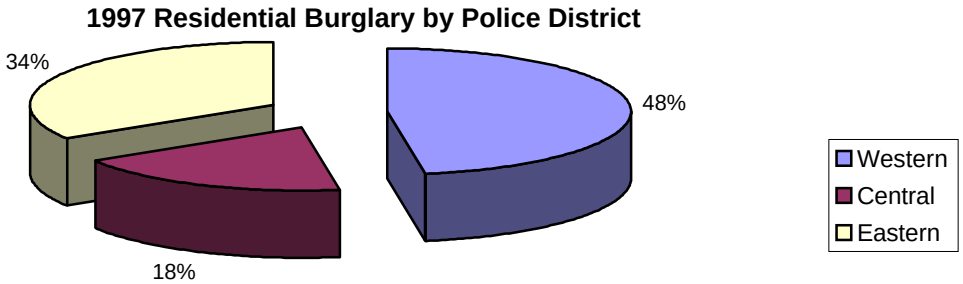
1996 Aggravated Assault by Race



1997 Aggravated Assault by Race





Residential Burglary

Unlawful entry of a residential structure to commit a felony or theft.